APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2019 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1955, page 759 supra.]

Name of the Government department which received foreign gifts in 1954.	*Particulars.*
Prison Department ..	A packet containing 150 Christmas Letters to prisoners from the Secretary, The Christmas Letters to Prisoners, No. 5, Tudor Road. Upper Norwood. London, S.E. 19, was received during 1954 by this department. The letters were distributed among Christian prisoners in jails during Christmas.
Agriculture Department ..	The Food and Agricultural Organization handed over the furniture and other equipment purchased by them in connexion with the holding of post-graduate training course in Soil Fertility at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The sale-proceeds of the furniture, etc., are kept as a Prize Fund and the annual interest is utilized for the award of two gold medals for the students of I and II year classes of the B.Sc. (Ag.) Decree course in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, who obtain the highest number of marks in the Terminal and University examinations put together.
Industries Department ..	Seventy-two technical books were presented by the American Embassy at Madras to the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.
High Court, Madras ..	Two books, viz. (1) United Nations Code, Volumes I to V, 1946 Edition and (2) District of Columbia Code, Volumes I and II, 1951 Edition. have been received free in 1954 from the American Embassy.
Government Museum ..	A set of 29 dolls representative of some of the folk costumes of the several States of Yugoslavia and 50 picture books were presented by the leader of the Yugoslavia Good-will Mission.
	Seventy-five items consisting of 45 reproductions of paintings of European master artists and 30 lithographs of paintings were received as gift from the British Council, London.
Public Health Department ..	Rice 1,500 short tons for feeling malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers received from the UNICEF through the Government of India.
	Skim milk powder 375 short tons for feeding malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers received from the UNICEF through the Government of India.
	Maternal and child health equipments 15 sets for 15 MCH centres for equipping the MCH centres in the State received from the UNICEF through the Government of India.
	Sewing machines both treadle and hand operated 32 numbers for equipping tho MCH centres in the State received from the UNICEF through the Government of India.
	Drugs and diet supplements and soaps for use in the MCH centres received from the same source.
Medical Department ..	About 61 tons of skim milk powder were donated by UNICEF. They were distributed to the Government General Hospital and other hospitals in the Madras city as well as to the hospitals in the districts.

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Name of the Government department which received foreign gifts in 1954.	*Particulars.*
Medical Department—*cont.* ..	The UNICEF, CARE, Rockfeller Foundation, Lee Foundation International and American Red Cross Societies and Commonwealth Women's Club of Richmond, donated certain surgical instruments. hospital equipments, accessories and medicines. They were distributed to the Government General Hospital, Madras, The Madras Medical College, King Institute, Guindy, and other hospitals in the city as well as in the districts.
	Lee Foundation, East Asia Science Corporation U.S.I.S., Madras, Academy of Medical Sciences, U.S.S.R. and foreign service of U.S.A. have also donated certain medical books and other publications for distribution in the King Institute, Guindy.
Education Department ..	The British Information Service, New Delhi and Madras, supplied certain magazines and posters which were distributed to certain Educational Institutions and Inspecting Officers in Madras.
	Copies of a publication entitled 'Basic Facts in Tamil' brought out by the UNESCO were received from the United Nations Information Centre, New Delhi. They were supplied to the Inspecting Officers and Secondary Schools.
	Five hundred sets (four in each set) of Adult Literacy charts Tamil prepared by Dr. Frank C. Laubart were received free of cost from Mr. John Wilson, American Embassy, New Delhi, for the use of Adult Literacy Schools in the State.
	Ten Brialle guides worth about Rs. 70 were received by the Principal, Government Schools for the blind, Ponnamallee. through a friend of his.
	Certain books from the United States Information Services and the British Council were given to certain Principals of Colleges in the State.

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APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 2026 asked by Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni at the meeting the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1955, page 766 *supra*.]

(Extract from Letter, Ref. No. 61267, Pol. III/54-13, Home, dated 4th October 1954.)

The Indian Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1953, *by Sri Umacharan Patnaik, M.P.*

I am to say that the Indian Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1953, by Sri Umacharan Patnaik, M.P., and the statement of objects and reasons were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in English on the 5th May 1954 and in the Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Hindustani languages on the 12th May 1954. In the prefatory note published with the Bill in the Gazette, it was notified that any person or public body desiring to send an opinion on the

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Bill should do so, so as to reach this Government not later than 15th July 1954. No opinion from any private person or public body has so far been received by the Government.

2. I am to forward a copy of the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police and the Board of Revenue, Madras, on the provisions of the Indian Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1954, by Sri Umacharan Patnaik, M.P., and to say that the views of the Madras Government on the provisions of the Bill and their general remarks on the Arms Act itself, are as follows :—

Clause 2 *of the Bill*.—The Madras Government consider that the proposed amendment to section 1 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 is unnecessary for the following reasons :—

(i) The exemption is given in favour of certain classes of persons, either as a matter of dignity or public ceremonial, or because fire-arms are needed for discharging the duties attached to a public office. It will be both unnecessary and incongruous to associate the democratically elected legislators with fire-arms on any of these grounds.

(ii) By virtue of their democratic position, all sorts of people necessarily have access to them at all sorts of places and times. They therefore, run the risk of being involved in pilferage and misuse of fire-arms with attendant increase of security risk.

(iii) It will be contrary to the spirit of the constitution to create any class of people such as those mentioned in this clause; and if the provision in this clause is to be accepted, the members of District Boards, Municipalities and Panchayats should also be given the privilege of possessing arms without licence.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2027 asked by Sri K. Uppi (on behalf of Sri K. M. Seethi Sahib) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1955, page 767 supra.]

The question of development of the Malnad area in the Malabar district was considered by the Government in the years 1952 and 1953 and the Collector of Malabar was requested to place all his proposals for the development of the area before the Project Advisory Committee and then forward detailed proposals to the Heads of Departments concerned so that the latter might submit suitable proposals to the Government for consideration in the order of priority.

2. The Collector of Malabar has reported that his proposals for the development of Nilambur village of Ernad taluk containing (1) formation of co-operative societies for the benefit of the forest

subordinates and labourers including hill tribes; (2) construction of an iron girder bridge at Kalathinkadavu to link the private road with the Edavanna Rubber Estate road on Chaliyar river in Nilambur in Ernad taluk; and (3) supply of electricity for giving facilities for irrigation, have to be placed before the District Planning Board, which will take the place of the Project Advisory Committee, and that a report will be submitted to Government thereafter.

3. As regards the Attapady village, the Government issued orders in 1952 permitting the settlement in the Attapady Valley (in areas not covered by forest) of private persons with ability and moans to develop the area without any financial assistance from Government. The Collector was also asked to issue permits under the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act after enquiry into each case and also submit through the Board of Revenue concrete proposals with estimates, in consultation with the departments concerned for the improvement of communications, anti-malarial operations, etc. The Collector of Malabar has since submitted proposals for :—

(1) the employment of a survey staff to do the location work so that the nature of the detailed survey necessary may be gauged fairly and accurately;

(2) the employment of a special revenue staff to study the problems relating to Irulas and evolve a suitable scheme for the development of the valley, with due regard to the interests of forests, the rehabilitation of Irulas, etc.;

(3) Construction of a road from Mannarghat to Chinnathadagam;

(4) Construction of rest houses;

(5) Establishment of a hospital and dispensary;

(6) Opening of a Police Station;

(7) Appointment of agricultural demonstrators; and

(8) Organization of multi-purpose co-operative society, etc.

Items (1) and (2) above have since been sanctioned. With reference to a memorandum presented by the Adivasis in the Attapady Valley, the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) was requested to depute the Board Member, Sri W. R. S. Sathianathan, to visit the Valley and submit a report. The member has since visited the area and submitted a report to the Government. The other items referred to above will be examined in the light of the Board Member's report.

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Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2030 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1955, page 770 supra.]

Leaving out of account the initial cost of improvement of the roads, the average cost of maintenance of the roads together with the periods of which the improvements will last will be as follows :—

Type and surface of road.	Period of service.	Cost per mile per annum.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	YEARS.	RS.
(1) Metalled surface—		
Water bound macadam	2–3	1,100
(2) Black topped surface—		
(*a*) Surface dressing with precoated chips.	5–6	700
(*b*) Asphaltic concrete surface ..	9–10	500

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